

SOCIALIST TICKET.
For Judge of Supreme Court—
JOHN F. WILLIAMS.
For State Supt. of Schools—
JOHN L. BROWN.
For R. R. and Warehouse Com'r—
U. S. BARNESLEY.
For Congress, 14th District—
PHIL. A. HAFNER.
For Circuit Judge, 28th Circuit—
JOHN F. SCOTT.
For Representative—
C. M. WEAVER.
For Presiding Judge Co. Court—
A. A. EVANS.
For Associate Judge, 1st Dist.—
JOE MACKLEY.
For Associate Judge, 2d Dist.—
J. R. SHULTZ.
For Probate Judge—
M. M. DAUGHERTY.
For Circuit Clerk—
J. W. JACOB.
For County Clerk—
ROY E. SIBLEY.
For Recorder—
EARLY SLINKARD.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
A. Q. MILLER.
For Collector—
ALEX B. THOMPSON.
For Public Administrator—
GEO. W. MINTER.

SPEAKER'S DATES.
Edward Brown, Socialist nominee for the legislature from the 44th Illinois district, will speak at:

Tanner School House, Friday, October 14, at 7:30 P. M.
Sikeston, Saturday, October 15, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Miner's Switch, Sunday, October 16, at 7:30 P. M.
Diehlstadt, Monday, October 17, at 7:30 P. M.
Lusk School House, Tuesday, October 18, at 7:30 P. M.
Mistelf School House, Wednesday, October 19, at 7:30 P. M.
Lemons School House, Thursday, October 20, at 7:30 P. M.
Cary, Friday, October 21, at 7:30 P. M.
Commerce, Saturday, October 22, at 2:30 P. M.
Illmo, Saturday, October 22, at 7:30 P. M.

C. M. Weaver, Socialist party nominee for representative of Scott county, will speak at:
Benton, court house, Tuesday, October 18, at 1 O'clock, p. m.
Illmo, Tuesday, October 18, at 7:30 p. m.
Anzell, Wednesday, October 19, at 7:30 p. m.
Kelso, Thursday, October 20, at 7:30 p. m.
Rockview, Friday, October 21, at 7:30 p. m.
Chaffee, Saturday, October 22, at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. and Sunday, October 23, at 2:30 p. m.
Wyle School House, Sunday, October 23, at 7:30 p. m.

A. Q. Miller, the Socialist nominee for prosecuting attorney, will speak at:
Hoe School House, Friday, October 14, at 7:30 P. M.
Commerce, Saturday, October 15, at 2:30 P. M.
Macedonia Church, Saturday, October 15, at 7:30 P. M.
Pleasant Hill school house, Sunday, Oct. 16, at 2:30 p. m.

Head School House, Sunday, October 16, at 7:30 p. m.
Sund Prairie school house Thursday, October 20, at 7:30 P. M.
Mound school house, Friday, October 21, at 7:30 p. m.
Oran, Saturday, October 22, at 2:30 p. m.
Marshall School House, Saturday, October 22, at 7:30 P. M.
Pleasant Valley School House, Sunday, October 23, at 2:30 P. M.
Clayport School House, Sunday, October 23, at 7:30 P. M.

LET'S TALK IT OVER.
The campaign is on. The candidates of all political parties are in the field telling the voters what their parties will do for the people.

We Socialists declare that the Socialist party is the only party that can do anything for the masses of the people; that the Socialist party is the only party that stands for the interests of the workers—the ones who are carrying the heavy end of the log. And if my opponents will meet me in a friendly debate, I will prove that about seven of every ten families are renters, and that the only hope a renter can have to ever own a home is through Socialism. I will further prove that 80 cents of every dollar's worth of wealth created goes to the useless and idle rich, while the workers—the creators of all wealth—get but 20 cents of every dollar's worth of wealth their toil creates, and that Socialism is the only means by which the workers can get all they produce. I not only challenge my opponents, but any other Democrat or Republican who wishes to defend the present system of robbery and graft.

Whoever accepts the challenge may suggest the time and place for debate. A. Q. Miller.

WHAT SAY YOU, GENTLEMEN?
The campaign is in full swing. November 8 will soon be here. All the different candidates of the different political parties in Scott county are in the field. I, the Socialist candidate for representative of Scott county hereby, friendly and courteously, challenge either or both of my opponents to a joint discussion of the question, "Socialism vs. Capitalism." Said discussion to be publicly and orally conducted at such time and place as may suit the convenience of my opponents. This challenge is not made for the purpose of eliciting controversy, but for the benefit of the voters, who are entitled to hear both sides of the question that they may intelligently inform themselves of the economic principles for which each candidate stands. What say you, gentlemen? Please inform me of your intentions regarding the matter through the Kicker. Yours for a square deal, C. M. Weaver.

GOV. HADLEY'S POSITION.
In a letter written to Walter S. Dickey, May 18, 1908, Gov. Hadley tersely defined his position on Statewide Prohibition and among other things said:
"I am not in favor of statewide prohibition. I do not believe that the cause of temperance or good government would be subserved by the adoption of such an amendment in this state. Missouri is an empire in itself, not only in geographical extent, in the magnitude and diversity of its resources and industries, but also in the marked difference in the habits, customs and conditions in the life of the people on the different sections of the country. All of these circumstances, in my opinion, emphasize the difficulty of undertaking to establish and enforce in the entire state a system of laws affecting the personal habits of the people, and interfering with what many regard as their rights of personal liberty. Under our present system of laws, the people of the several counties and cities have the right to adopt prohibition therein. I not only believe in the fairness of this legislation, but also believe that such amendments should from time to time be adopted to those local option laws as will result in the further restriction and suppression of the evils of the liquor traffic."

STONE AGAINST IT.
(From the Republic Oct. 1st.) Senator Stone, who was in St. Louis yesterday, was asked for his opinion on the Prohibition amendment and said:
"I think the amendment will be defeated by a decisive majority. I expect to see a majority of the counties vote for the amendment, but I expect to see the majority in the counties voting against it offset the majority given by the counties voting for it, so that the vote as it will come to St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph will be pretty evenly balanced and these three cities will give a large majority against it."
"I feel quite sure the amendment will be defeated this year, and I hope it will end the struggle in this state. But it may not. That depends."

"Personally, as I imagine all know, for I have stated my position frequently, I am opposed—absolutely opposed—to statewide prohibition. I am in favor of the local option policy as it stands in the law today."
"As for the revenue feature of the question, which is one of grave concern, and aside from the question of dealing justly with men who have invested on the faith of our long declared public policy, and of dealing justly with the thousands employed by these considerations, and looking at the subject solely from the standpoint of morality, sobriety and good order, I would resist a proposition to force prohibition upon a community opposed to it. The Democratic party has always opposed blue laws and summary legislation, and I am a Democrat."

VIEWS OF CHURCHMEN.
Montgomery, Mo., Sept. 30, 1908. Before departing for St. Louis today, Bishop Tuttle of the Episcopal Church gave out the following prepared interview for publication:
"All true Americans, it seems to me, ought to strive to maintain and perpetuate American principles. I think local self-government is an American principle. State-wide Prohibition violates local option, supports this principle, therefore I am opposed to state-wide prohibition and in favor of local option."
In addition to his office of Bishop of Missouri, Bishop Tuttle has for several years been presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. This office which is determined by the seniority in the House of Bishops, he will hold until his death.

"I side with Bishop Tuttle," declared the Rev. W. J. McKittick, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Sarah Street and Washington Boulevard, when told that the Episcopal clergyman had taken a decided stand on the liquor question.
"I am strongly in favor of local option," declared the Rev. Dr. S. J. Nicolls, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. "While I should be very glad if we had state-wide and national prohibition, I do not think we are ready for it yet. I shall vote the prohibition ticket, but I favor local option as the most satisfactory way of settling the liquor problem."

"Prohibition is a fraud," said the Rev. Dr. Samuel Sale, of the Temple Shalom Emeth. "I am opposed to prohibition in all its forms, state-wide and national. But I would not fight against local option because I believe each community should have the right to legislate according to its own needs. I shall vote and use my influence against prohibition."

Archbishop J. J. Glennon, when seen by a Times reporter declined to state his personal views on prohibition, but gave the following statement, as showing the position taken by the Catholic Church, and as such, indorsed by all its clergy:
"The Catholic Church believes and teaches: (1) That temperance is a virtue—temperance in all things—in eating, drinking, talking and in all the activities of life. (2) That total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is commendable and advisable for those who are liable to drink too much. (3) It believes in advising the individual not to drink rather than prohibit him by law."

WHAT IT MEANS.
If state-wide prohibition passes, the increase in the rate of taxes

levied upon all kinds of property, including farm lands, business property, homes, the savings of the people in banks, etc., would immediately increase more than forty per cent. Conservatively stated, it means that for every dollar's state tax a citizen pays at the present time, he would have to pay \$1.40 if the prohibition Amendment passes.

It will wipe out plants which are now interested in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in Missouri, which have a combined value of \$140,000,000. Why destroy these vast properties when the Inter-State Commerce Law will permit liquor to be shipped in by the train loads from other states?

It would wipe out at one fell blow a pay-roll of \$9,000,000 to wage earners now employed in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in this state. This money supports 195,000 people. Are they not entitled to passing consideration?

During 1906 the cities and counties of Missouri received over \$3,000,000 from saloon licenses, which money was applied to building roads and bridges and otherwise paying the expenses of municipal and county governments.

Last year the brewers and distillers of Missouri bought, approximately \$25,000,000 worth of corn. Pass the state-wide prohibition amendment and this great market will be destroyed. A sordid argument you say? Be that as it may, there is nothing like looking at all sides of a great public question.

THE RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.

The fair man stands for the square deal—doing unto others as he would be done by. He believes it is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

If you are that kind of a man, we want a word with you on the matter of State Wide prohibition.

You have prohibition now in your county through local option. The large cities regulate the liquor traffic via the High License System—a majority of their people favor it.

Would you think it fair to give the large cities in Missouri the power to vote saloons upon your county regardless of your protest in the matter? Of course you would not, and the cities have no power nor disposition to do such an unjust thing. That's one way the prohibition rule doesn't work.

On the other hand do you think it fair for your county to vote the saloon out of the large cities regardless of their protest in the matter? You have the power and may do that very unjust thing. That's the other way the prohibition rule doesn't work.

If the large cities have no power to make the country "wet," why should the country want to exercise its arbitrary power to make the cities "dry"? Should not the country do as it would be done by? A square deal for the "dry" counties, yes, but why should there not also be a square deal for the cities? Should not the prohibition rule be made to work both ways?

You believe in the majority rule—that's why your county is "wet" or "dry"—a majority of the people are ruling. When Missouri votes on the "wet" and "dry" proposition, November 8th, should not the majority rule? Of course it should, say you, and so say we all, but it may not. If the state gives a "dry" majority, all the state will be "dry," a majority ruling—that's one way the prohibition rule works. But if the state votes "wet," all the state will be "wet," a majority not ruling—that's the other way the prohibition rule doesn't work.

A "wet" majority of 100,000 will not make one additional foot of "wet" territory in Missouri, while a "dry" majority of one vote will make all of the "wet" territory "dry." In other words, the prohibition majority rule does not work both ways. Is this a square deal? Is it fair or right? If a majority can make all the state "dry," why should not a majority make all the state "wet"? Who will answer?

Your county has home rule—you have dealt with the liquor traffic without outside interference—that is American and Democratic. But why should not the large cities have home rule, too, and be permitted to deal with the liquor question as seemeth best to them, without outside interference? You don't want the cities to govern you in this matter? Why do you want to govern the cities?

Don't you think that if your county is permitted to be "wet" or "dry" as it may elect, that the cities should have the same right? Isn't that fair? Isn't the Home Rule a square deal for cities and country alike?

If you think the prohibition rule should be made to work both ways, vote against the prohibition amendment.

If you think a majority should rule, vote against the prohibition amendment.

HERE AND YONDER.
J. R. Shultz, Socialist candidate for county judge from the 2nd district was here Tuesday. When asked about the situation, he answered: "It looks pretty good to me." The Socialists of the 1st district seem confident of the election of Joe Mackley to the county court bench.

The hitch chains around the court square have all been taken down to permit the building of granite walks, and unless they are replaced by Monday, the farmers who have business in circuit court had better bring hitching posts.

Socialists should begin to think about it. The capitalists have a side show called the Socialist Labor ticket. At the last election 23 Socialists in this county lost their votes by voting that ticket by mistake. Be Careful!

If you are brought to Benton next week by the Skinning Machine, drop in and see the Kicker. It is headquarters for people who work for a living. Parasites avoid it.

County court met Wednesday in extraordinary session to appoint judges and clerks of election. The names will appear in next week's Kicker.

Dave Francis spoke here Wednesday to a few of our leading citizens. But the hayseeds were conspicuously absent.

Miss Julia Wade has returned from Chillicothe.

FROM ORAN.
J. R. Shultz, the Socialist nominee for county judge from this district, was here Monday getting acquainted with the people.

Mr. Shultz is a railroad engineer and some feared that his occupation would interfere with his duties, if elected. He explained that he had no regular run and did not leave Oran. He works only in the yards.

Joe Russell, Democrat, spoke on the street Saturday. About half his crowd were Socialists, who are always attentive and good listeners. Edward Brown, Socialist of Illinois, spoke in the fraternal hall Monday night to a group of 75 citizens who seemed much interested. Thanks for the use of the hall.

R. H. McLane, an honored citizen of our community, died Sunday and was buried in the Friend cemetery Monday. The large attendance at the funeral attested the high esteem in which he was held. Mrs. McLane has gone to live with her daughter, Mrs. P. E. Genoway, at Fredericktown.

Victor Heisserer was taken to Hot Springs in search of health. He has been ailing for some time and on his arrival there his condition was alarming, but he is reported as improving.

A. Q. Miller was here on legal business Tuesday evening.

FROM NEW HAMBURG.
Philonema, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weiler, died very suddenly Monday.

Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Philonema, in thy grave so low; Thou no more will join our number.

Thou no more our sorrows know. Yet, again we hope to meet thee When the day of life is fled And in heaven with joy to greet thee.

Where no farewell tears are shed Your school mate, Viola Diebold, Earle Slinkard, of Bleda, the Socialist nominee for recorder, was here Sunday handing out his cards to the farmers. There are two lines printed at the bottom of his card that every worker should read—and then think about it.

Uncle Jacob Diebold, who had no been in St. Louis for 57 years, went up last week accompanied by his grand-son, Solomon Hahn. Both had their pictures taken while seated in an auto.

Say, Bill, are you going to vote the Socialist ticket next month? Why, of course; the working man that votes any other ticket needs a guardian.

Robert Georger and Miss Bertha Schoen, of Kelso, were here Sunday. Their marriage was announced at Kelso Sunday.

Albino and George Bryant and family, of Charleston, spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Compas.

Miss Lena Essner, of near Benton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Welter, at Anzell.

Theophil Scherer and mother-in-law, Mrs. Glastetter, were here Monday.

The young folks enjoyed another dance at Stike's hall Monday night.

An infant of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bucher was buried here last week.

The young folks enjoyed a play party at John Hahn's Sunday.

Mrs. C. Grojlan has pneumonia. Subscribe for the great Kicker!

FROM BLEDA.
While driving here from Allenville Saturday night, Frank Armheim, Jr., son of the late Tony Armheim, was drowned. He was driving a mule hitched to a buggy. In some unknown way, all got into Whitewater. The demoralized buggy and the drowned mule were found, but up to Sunday evening the body of Mr. Armheim had not been recovered. Mr. Armheim moved from here to Allenville only a few months ago. He leaves a wife and three children.

Later—The body was recovered and buried at Oran Tuesday.

Five Years Ago

We believed that the keeping qualities of beer sealed with corks was superior to that sealed with crown caps. To-day we positively know that

Budweiser

retains its brilliancy, effervescence and flavor better when sealed with crown caps. We know this because we have tested thousands of bottles both ways, and these tests compel us to render a verdict in favor of crown caps. Besides, the crowns are infinitely more convenient to both the consumer and the trade. Budweiser is always the same in quality no matter whether sealed with corks or crowns and is bottled only at our home plant in St. Louis.

Anheuser-Busch—St. Louis

AT YOUR REQUEST we will gladly furnish names of Distributor nearest you.

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FROM SLAPOUT.
H. L. Holt visited his niece, Mrs. Lucy Bennett, at Sikeston Monday.

Mrs. Belle Foley and two daughters and little son visited Mr. Henry Holt and family Saturday and Sunday.

Bert Sparks visited around here Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Oliver have a new boy at their home.

Jess Barnhill's little daughter, and Frank Guess, have measles.

FROM MOUNT ZION.
Earl Hindard and J. L. Buchanan were at Morehouse last week.

John Bacon and family will move to Tennessee.

Wm. Messer died Saturday and was buried at Sikeston. A wife and three children survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Evans visited at Buckeye Sunday.

FROM BUCKEYE.
Enos Babb has moved south of Sikeston and Ed. Wheat has moved to Frank Hampton's place.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ward of Richwoods, visited her sister, Mrs. W. Watkins Sunday.

While visiting her uncle, Jerry Hencox, Mrs. Susan Wilder was taken very sick.

Miss Lulu Holden and E. M. Resler's baby have slow fever.

Esra Turley is very sick.

FROM PORTER'S SWITCH.
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wagoner visited near Clayport Sunday, and the Misses Anna and Bertha Wagoner visited Miss Julia Huey.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Green spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Osterland.

Mrs. N. G. Hopper entertained many neighbors Sunday.

Rob Woods and family visited at Joe Ware's Sunday.

PUBLIC SALE.
Tuesday, October 25, at my place, 2-1/2 miles north of Oran I will sell three horses, a good milk cow, a helper, 21 head of sheep, ten hogs, about 10 acres of growing corn, a lot of fine unthreshed peas, some oats, a lot of chickens, a farm wagon, top buggy, several sets of harness, hay rake, wheat drill, corn drill, several plows and harrows, house hold and kitchen furniture, and other articles.

Terms—Five dollars and under, cash; over \$5 a credit of 4 months will be given, purchaser giving 7 per cent note with approved security. No interest charged if paid at maturity.

Edward Koelker.

COUNTY PLATFORM.
At Morley, August 6, 1910, the Socialist party of Scott county unanimously adopted the following county platform:

After giving our hearty endorsement and co-operation to the international working class movement, and re-affirming our allegiance to the Socialist national and state platforms, we the Socialists of Scott county feel that an expression on local affairs is due, so that our aims and objects may be understood.

We hold that the affairs of a public corporation should be as economically and as intelligently managed as the affairs of a private corporation, and that unnecessary waste of public money is a crime. We pledge ourselves to the most rigid economy in the conduct of the affairs of the people.

The property known as the Sheriff's Residence shall not be let free, but that it shall produce rent equal to interest on the investment.

It is not a common practice to raise the wages of an employee when he is satisfied and other men are seeking his job. Therefore, if given the power, we propose to reduce the pay of the county treasurer to where it was before the unauthorized raise.

That special and extra terms of county court shall be abolished, except in cases of emergency.

WHERE THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE DEMAND IMMEDIATE ACTION. While we recognize the saloon business to be, in law, as legitimate as any other business so long as the law is complied with, yet we see no reason why special favors should be extended to this business. Therefore we pledge ourselves to abolish

the present system of continuous "open court" for the accommodation of such as may want licenses between regular terms of court. Nor will we have our grand juries indict the saloon keepers before election in order to hold such indictments over them as a club to make them produce votes, and then dismiss such indictments after election—provided they produced the required result.

We believe in the rule of the people—NOT A FEW PEOPLE, BUT ALL OF THE PEOPLE. And since four-fifths of the people are workers, we believe that in this proportion the workers should be represented on our juries. And we pledge ourselves that, if given the power, it will no longer be necessary for a citizen to be rated as worth at least \$20,000 before he is eligible as foreman of our grand juries; and landholders and bankers will not constitute the majority, as is now the rule.

We are opposed to the top-sided enforcement of the law, as has been the practice in Scott county, where only the poor and friendless are made to feel its bitterness. For three years the county court did, in violation of law, fail to select the grand juries and left this for the sheriff. The penalty for such failure is fine or imprisonment, or both. No one suffered. The public printing is let in violation of law, to a paper owned and controlled by county officials and their supporters, at excessive rates at the expense of taxpayers. The law specifically prohibits this, and the penalty is fine or imprisonment, or both. No one is punished for the violation of this law. Other laws are violated by those who are especially sworn to obey and enforce all laws. How can the ordinary citizen be expected to respect the law when those in authority refuse to do it? We believe that the law should apply to all alike.

We condemn the present system of road supervision whereby, at public expense, a political machine is built up to continue the present ruling class in power. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in this way, and the only good roads we have are those that nature provides through sun and wind during the summer and fall. In winter the roads are often impassable. If given the power we pledge ourselves to give the people value received for the road tax they pay, and abolish the ornament known as the office of highway engineer, or reduce the pay to correspond with the services rendered.

Realizing that the poll tax is a "head tax" which is paid almost entirely by the working class, we pledge ourselves to keep this tax down to the minimum, and raise the necessary funds for road purposes by an equal and just taxation of property.

We oppose the present system of our board of equalization and assessor in assessing the property of the rich at from 10 to 60 per cent of its value, while the small property holder must pay on a valuation of from 85 to 95 per cent, and promise to remedy this evil if given the power.

We condemn the present method of dealing with the unfortunate that capitalism has exploited and cast upon the scrap heap of humanity. The poor ye shall all ways have with you," they tell us, but this does not mean that these unfortunate ones shall be left out to the lowest bidder for the profit of contractors. We do not believe that one county administrator has the power to bind his successors indefinitely in such matters, and pledge ourselves to investigate the unprecedented 3-year lease of the poor farm and, if possible, nullify it.

We condemn the abuse of the garnishment law as now practiced on the railroad men, whereby they are often deprived of their wages without due process of law, and promise that, so far as in our power, this practice shall be stopped.

A. Q. Miller.
Attorney-at-Law,
Benton, Mo.

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We condemn the present system of road supervision whereby, at public expense, a political machine is built up to continue the present ruling class in power. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in this way, and the only good roads we have are those that nature provides through sun and wind during the summer and fall. In winter the roads are often impassable. If given the power we pledge ourselves to give the people value received for the road tax they pay, and abolish the ornament known as the office of highway engineer, or reduce the pay to correspond with the services rendered.

Realizing that the poll tax is a "head tax" which is paid almost entirely by the working class, we pledge ourselves to keep this tax down to the minimum, and raise the necessary funds for road purposes by an equal and just taxation of property.

We oppose the present system of our board of equalization and assessor in assessing the property of the rich at from 10 to 60 per cent of its value, while the small property holder must pay on a valuation of from 85 to 95 per cent, and promise to remedy this evil if given the power.

We condemn the present method of dealing with the unfortunate that capitalism has exploited and cast upon the scrap heap of humanity. The poor ye shall all ways have with you," they tell us, but this does not mean that these unfortunate ones shall be left out to the lowest bidder for the profit of contractors. We do not believe that one county administrator has the power to bind his successors indefinitely in such matters, and pledge ourselves to investigate the unprecedented 3-year lease of the poor farm and, if possible, nullify it.

We condemn the abuse of the garnishment law as now practiced on the railroad men, whereby they are often deprived of their wages without due process of law, and promise that, so far as in our power, this practice shall be stopped.